

The actinal surface is not marked out into areolæ, and is richly invested by a number of short, blunt, stout processes, hardly to be called spines, amidst which a coarse granular covering is to be observed. The poriferous region begins quite suddenly, at about the second fourth of the length of the side of the disk (counting from the actinal margin); while this is the point at which the pores begin at the middle of each side of the disk, the line of demarcation gradually curves upwards, so that along the radial axes the pores begin just above the apex of the ambulacral groove. The greater part of the sides and the whole of the abactinal surface of the disk are covered with short sharp spines, which are scattered over them with considerable profusion, though in no definite order; dotted among the spines are pores of moderate size, which are very indistinctly grouped into pore-areas; surrounding and separating the pores are fine granules, and these are, at apparently irregularly disposed points, closely aggregated into distinct patches; such a patch is found outside the spines which fringe the anus. On the abactinal surface the pedicellariæ are small and scarce; on the actinal they are, though small, much more numerous. The madreporic plate is large and raised above the surface. (It has unfortunately been injured in the specimen under description.)

The single dried specimen has the upper surface of a pinkish and the lower of a yellowish-white hue.

Hab. Aneiticum, New Hebrides

As already stated, the greatest height is 62 millim.; its diameter is 120 millim.

XXXIX.—*Descriptions of two new Species of the Genus Megalops (Coleoptera, Stenini)*. By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

Megalops ornatus, sp. n.

Niger, nitidus; thorace subcylindrico, ad latera sulcis quatuor fundo fortiter punctatis; elytris flavis nigro ornatis, in disco anteriore punctis nonnullis sat profundis biseriatis impressis, pedibus pallide piceis.

Long. (mandib. incl.) $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Mandibles pitchy. Head with a few strong punctures; on each side there is a slight longitudinal impression. Thorax in front about the same width as the head between the eyes,

a little broader before the middle, and then gradually (but not much) narrowed to the base. Close to the front margin there is a well-marked transverse impression scarcely interrupted in the middle; immediately behind this on the side there is a short sinuous impression, which does not reach the lateral margin; behind this is a third rather wider impression, which reaches the margin, and at the base a short but wide impression. Each of these impressions has a line of large punctures; those in the third one less distinct. The central portion of the surface is smooth, except for three or four deep punctures close to the base. The elytra are ample, nearly twice as broad as the thorax, a little broader than the head across the eyes, arcuate at the sides; yellow, with the shoulders, the outer apical angle, the suture, and a spot across the middle of the suture black. On the disk immediately below the shoulder are two approximate lines, each consisting of three or four large punctures; these punctures are in a shallow impression, and there is another impression occupied by the black spot across the suture. Antennæ pitchy, with the club fuscous.

Hab. Peru. Brit. Mus.

Megalops acutangulus, sp. n.

Niger, nitidus; capite thoraceque sat crebre fortissime punctatis; elytris piceo-flavo ornatis, sat crebre punctatis, punctis in disco biseriatis dispositis; abdominis marginibus reflexis piceis, pedibus sordide testaceis.

Long. 2 lin.

Head very broad, with large punctures irregularly scattered over the surface. Antennæ testaceous, with the apical two joints fuscous. Thorax with deep punctures rather closely placed over the surface, leaving the anterior margin smooth; in front of the same width as the head between the eyes, then suddenly wider, so as to make a somewhat acute projection, from which to the base it is gradually narrowed; the sides between the angular projection and the base rather straight. Above there are on each side two oblique smooth ridges, which unite near the anterior angle and diverge towards the middle of the thorax; and at a little distance from the posterior angle there is a small round swelling, in the centre of which there is a single large puncture. Elytra short, scarcely as broad as the head including the eyes, arcuate at the sides, with strong punctures rather closely placed in the sutural region (leaving the apex smooth) and at the sides; on the disk there are two lines of strong punctures (with a smooth ridge between them), the outer line extending to the apex.

Each elytron with a pitchy yellow line commencing in the middle of the base, and before it reaches the middle emitting a branch to the side and another to the sutural angle. Abdomen shining; the first to fourth segments with a few punctures at the base, and on each side two shallow somewhat cuneiform impressions; the fifth segment sparingly punctured, smooth at the apex, and with the *usual* white membranous border.

Hab. Java (J. C. Bowring, Esq.). Brit. Mus.

This species is interesting on account of the locality from which it comes. With the exception of two from Australia and one from Africa all the species are American.

British Museum,
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XL.—On the Morphology of the Myriopoda.

By A. S. PACKARD, Jun. *

THE following notes have reference to the hard parts especially of the diplopod Myriopods.

The Head.—In the Chilognaths, which are the more primitive and in some respects the lowest group of the subclass, the Pauropoda excepted, the structure of the head is on a much simpler type than in the Chilopoda.

The epicranium constitutes the larger part of the head; it may be regarded as the homologue of that of hexapodous insects. Of the clypeus of Hexapoda there is apparently no true homologue in Myriopods; in the Lysiopetalid Chilognaths there is, however, an interantennal clypeal region slightly differentiated from the epicranium and forming the front of the head. In the Chilopods there is no well-marked clypeus, only a short, narrow, transverse preantennal clypeal region, to which the labrum is attached. Meinert, in his valuable and painstaking work on Myriopods, designates what we here call the epicranium the *lamina cephalica*; the division sometimes indicated in front next to the antennæ he calls *lamina frontalis discreta*.

The labrum in the Chilognaths is a short but broad sclerite, very persistent in form and not affording family or generic

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